

COUNTRY	[REDACTED]	
TOPIC	1. Rumanian Troops and Military Installations in Turnu Masurele and in Alexandria, Rosiorii de Vede and Bucharest. 2. Soviet and Rumanian Troops and Military Installations in and around Constanta.	
EVALUATION	25X1	PLACE OBTAINED [REDACTED]
DATE OF CONTENT	prior to October 1951	25X1
DATE OBTAINED	[REDACTED]	DATE PREPARED 15 February 1952
REFERENCES	25X1	
PAGES	3	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)
REMARKS	[REDACTED]	

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SOURCE

1. Prior to September 1951, Rumanian border guard troops, whose strength was at least one battalion, were located in the barracks installation on the southern perimeter of the city and on the east side of the street leading to the Danube port. The installation consisted of one long, solid brick building. The soldiers wore khaki uniforms with light-green patches on the slipover tunics, and breeches or trousers with wrap puttees. Prior to September 1951, only horse-drawn carts were seen with the unit. The troops were mainly equipped with old Rumanian small arms. Only a few Soviet weapons were observed. The soldiers' ages ranged between 20 and 22 years. Source frequently observed a constant stream of detachments of various strengths leaving and entering the barracks installation.
- 2.. Another barracks installation, occupied by Rumanian troops, was located north of the city on the west side of the main street leading towards Alexandria (R 33/34 / H 09) and about 200 meters northwest of the railroad station. It was an old installation of four or five large two-story buildings and 10 to 15 wooden barracks. Source estimated the number of the troops in the installation at 1,000 to 1,200 men. They wore khaki uniforms with red service color on their patches and caps. No motor vehicles were observed with this unit. Source saw small arms and small, horse-drawn guns on rubber-tired wheels, which did not appear to be modern models. It was rumored in the city that the troops were equipped with Rumanian and Soviet weapons. It was common knowledge that this unit was a training unit. Source repeatedly observed young recruits arriving and groups of trained soldiers departing. Rotations of this type were frequently observed at all times during the year. According to observations made in the area, the training emphasized infantry combat practice.
3. Prior to September 1951, a barracks installation of the Rumanian security troops was located on the northwestern perimeter of the city, on the east side of Strada Praporgescu (source's spelling), the extension of which led to the town of Odaiia (R 33/34 / G 67). The installation included eight solidly built brick buildings used as billets and more than 10 temporary barracks buildings. It was estimated that there were about 1,200 men in the installation. The soldiers wore

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khaki uniforms. Red epaulets and red cap bands were observed. Prior to September 1951, the unit was not motorized. No heavy weapons were seen. Source felt that this unit was more strictly trained than the rest of the troops at the post. The personnel seemed to have been especially selected and displayed a more disciplined behaviour than other units. The unit was referred to as "Egaritate armata" by the local people. Source stated that this unit belonged to the Rumanian Army and had no connection with police missions.

4. The post officers' mess was located in a new large brick building beside the city park, southwest of the center of the city and opposite the large court building of the Turnu Magurele district. The building was used for officers' billets and also was used for social purposes by all officers of the post. Source did not hear of the existence of a high military headquarters at the post.
 5. In the spring of 1951, source observed a barracks installation, which had been constructed about 1949, occupied by Rumanian troops, located west of Alexandria, on the southeast side of the road from Turnu Magurele, directly southwest of the railroad line. Source had no knowledge of other barracks installations in Alexandria. Prior to the fall of 1951, Rosiorii de Vede (R 33/34 / B 70) was a Rumanian post. In October 1951, source did not observe any Soviet soldiers in the streets of Bucharest. He also stated that there were no Soviet soldiers in Turnu Magurele and Alexandria prior to September 1951, and no Soviet troops were seen in Rosiorii de Vede in the spring of 1951.
 6. According to a Rumanian, who worked as a warehouse manager at a building site near the town of Balaci (R 33/34 / B 73), underground concrete construction work was performed near this town in mid-August 1951. Workers from Turnu Magurele were also employed at this project. The purpose of this work was not known. It was rumored that the building work was under Soviet management.
 7. Between 15 September and 20 October 1950, the seaport of Constanta (R 53/54 / E 71) was occupied mainly by Soviet troops. Source knew of three barracks installations at the post which were not damaged in World War II. Source learned from conversation that no new barracks installations had been constructed in the city area. Soviet troops were located in a barracks installation on the east side of Strada Mircea Voda. This installation is located north of the center of the city, near the steep hill sloping toward the sea. Other barracks installations quartering Soviet troops were located at the northwestern edge of the city, on both sides of the main street leading towards Ovidiu (R 53/54 / E 61), just inside the city limits. 25X1
- 25X1 Soviet troops stationed at Constanta included an infantry regiment and an artillery regiment. Prior to late September 1950, a Soviet artillery colonel had been billeted in the naval officer's apartment for two years. In early October 1950, the Soviet colonel was transferred to Vienna. Almost all hotels at the post were occupied by Soviet officers. Other officers were billeted in private apartments. Source rarely saw Soviet troops in the streets of the city. Public places were off limits to Soviet troops. Source was unable to furnish information on the Soviet headquarters in Constanta.
8. A small, old Rumanian barracks installation, which had been occupied by members of occupation units of the Rumanian Navy prior to the war, also quartered members of the Rumanian Navy in October 1950. The installation is located in the southwestern edge of the city on the road leading towards Eforie (R 53/54 / K 79).

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9. While riding daily in coastal railway trains between Carmen Silva (R 53/54 / K 79) and Constanta from 15 September to 1 October 1950, source observed building sites, enclosed by high board fences near the coast. At least six of these building sites were observed in the coast section between the Agigea railroad station and the Constanta port area. Each building site was about 25 meters square. A few wooden huts, at which soldiers and civilians workers were seen, were located near the building sites. Concrete mixers were used at the sites. When working, the soldiers who wore light-brown uniforms having tunics with belts. According to other passengers on the train and the above mentioned Rumanian naval officer, Soviet soldiers were employed at the building projects. It was rumored that concrete AAA positions were under construction there. No building sites were observed between the Agigea railroad station and the town of Eforie and there were no building sites between Eforie and the town of Carmen Silva, which was renamed Vasile Roayer, (source's spelling). Except for certain sections of the coast, bathing was forbidden in the area north of the village of Eforie. In early October 1950, no Soviet or Rumanian military installations were observed in the villages of Eforie and Carmen Silva.
10. In the fall of 1950, the coastal area around Mamaia (R 53/54 / E 62) was built-up with numerous labor camps and convict camps quartering the laborers working on the canal. In October 1950, the end of the canal was observed directly north of the village of Mamaia.

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